

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al)

v.)

ARAKI Sadao, et al)

No. 1

A F F I D A V I T

SHISHIKURA JURŌ

Having first duly sworn an oath as on the attached sheet, and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country, I hereby depose as follows:

I am a former major of the Japanese Army, at present living in No. 1882 Kichijōji Musashino-machi, Kitatama-gun, Tokyo.

I worked in the second sect on of the staff office of the headquarters of the Kwantung Army as a staff officer of the Kwantung Army from March 1943 to March 1945, and served subsequently in the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry to the time of the surrender. I was exclusively in charge of intelligence concerning the Far-Eastern Red Army, during my term in the headquarters of the Kwantung Army. At that time, I used to report to my superiors upon the order of battle, organization, quality, tactics, etc., of the Red Army as a result of collecting, studying and examining various data. Though I have none of these records at present, I can testify from memory about the condition of the Far-Eastern Red Army in 1944.

1. The U S S R troops stationed in the Far East consisted of troops of the Army, Navy and Home Commissariat of the U S S R to the number of about 700,000. So far as the Navy is concerned, there was nothing of special interest except two A-class cruisers and more than 100 submarines; and the troops of the Home Commissariat had little strength from the tactical point of view. I shall speak therefore hereinafter mainly about the Red Army forces.

2. The Red Army was composed of 19 sharpshooter divisions, 22 air-divisions (1,500 planes), 1 tank division and 12 tank brigades (about 1,000 tanks), and divided into the Far-Eastern Area Army (commander General First-class Pulkaev) and the Zabaikal Area Army (commander General Kawarev). The Far-Eastern Army had 13 sharpshooter divisions, 17 air divisions and 10 tank brigades, and the area east of the Amazar district (Amazar is situated between Chita and Blagoveshchensk) was under it. The Zabaikal Area Army had the remainder and had the area west of the Amazar. Their strengths are shown in the annexed chart.

3. I discuss the air forces in more detail.

(1) The Northern Vladivostok district had the greatest density of air-bases (the whole strength of the 9th Air Army, 7 divisions) and next, the district around Khabarovsk (the main strength of the 10th Air Army, 3 divisions). From the autumn of 1944 the air-bases increased in the area of Komsomolsk.

(2) Regarding the types of the planes, the main strength was fighters, though from the beginning of 1944 the proportion of bombers came to increase. Previously the air-divisions had been composed of various types of planes, but from around 1944 they were thought to have been reorganized into divisions of one type of plane. For example, the 251st Division was a bomber-division, the 32nd a fighter-division, the 34th was a bomber-division and the 53d a division of long-range bombers.

(3) The air divisions which had long-range bombers were the 53d (2 regiments of long-range bombers certain, 1 regiment less certain) and the 33d (1 regiment of long-range bombers certain, 1 or 2 regiments less certain). The 53d Division was stationed around Komsomolsk, and the 33d in Daubiye valley northeast of Vladivostok. The 33d division was probably organized, as I remember, about 1941; however, long-range bombers had been stationed in this area before that time. This division was equipped with T B III's, which had the ability to bomb Tokyo from the Maritime Province and to return.

(4) Among the air-divisions, the 34th (bomber), the 251st (bomber), the 53d (long-range bomber) and the 29th (fighter) and others had their full fighting strength.

~~4. I discuss the ground-troops in more detail.~~

(1) The area south of Kōgai Lake was the area which had the greatest density of military strength (two armies, 7 divisions), and in the north the forces were concentrated at tactically important points like the area west of Khabarovsk and the district around Blagoveshchensk.

(2) Each army had points of peculiarity in the way it was organized, according to the district in which it was stationed. The 2d, 15th and 17th Armies especially had such peculiarities. The 2d Army had 2 tank brigades in addition to 2 sharpshooter divisions, the proportion of tank brigades to the sharpshooter divisions being larger than in the other armies. The commander of the 2d Army was also from the tank troops. The 3d and 12th divisions, which belonged to this army, were picked divisions which had old history and traditions. The 15th Army had many troops for river-crossing operations and the 17th Army was entirely motorized forces.

(3) The divisions which were considered as full-strength divisions were the 40th, 22d and 39th and other divisions aside from the above-mentioned 3d and 12th. The divisions which had had experience in fighting against Japanese forces were the 40th, 105th, 36th and 57th divisions.

5. As regards the quality of the Soviet Far Eastern Army, the commanders although generally young were men with experience of actual warfare, and we estimated that there were many who were capable of vigorous operations. For instance Major General Senatov, the commander of the 9th Air Army, who was in 1944 about 33 years old, was an expert pilot and bore the title of "Hero of the Soviet Union". Also General Pulkaev, the commander of the Far Eastern Area Army, had served as an army commander in the Russo-German war and commander of the 2d Army, as Lieutenant-General had participated in the Nomonhan incident as commander of a tank unit, and bore the title "Hero of the Soviet Union".

6. There was not much difference between the strength of the Soviet Far Eastern Army in the years 1943 and 1944, but by the autumn of 1944, its strength, especially in planes and tanks, was increasing. I do not remember the exact figures of statistics, but as to planes such new types as Yark, Yel, etc. were transported by rail, and at times as many as 50 planes were being transported in a single day to the Maritime Province. As to tanks, the Kawai, T34, etc., the stellar tanks of the Russo-German war, were to be seen quite often in the Maritime Province. This tendency became more and more pronounced in 1945.

Shishikura Jurō (Seal)

Subscribed and sworn to before me, the undersigned authority, on this 19 May 1947, at Tokyo.

Ikeda Sumihisa (Seal)

O A T H

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth, withholding nothing and adding nothing.

Shishikura Jurō (Seal)

19 May 1947

Translation Certificate

I, Abe Fumio, of the Defense, hereby certify that I am conversant with the English and Japanese languages, and that the foregoing is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a correct translation of the original document.

Tokyo
19 May 1947

Abe Fumio

CHART OF THE CHIEF UNITS OF THE FAR EASTERN RED ARMY (1944)

Area Army	Ground Forces			Air Forces	
	Armies	Sharpshooting Divisions	Tank Brigades or Divisions	Air Armies	Air Divisions
Far-Eastern Area Army Commander, General Pukaev	25	40, 105, 190	72, 76	9	32, 33, 34, 249, 250, 251, 252
	1	187, 22, 39, 59	75, 209, 210	10	29, 52, 83, 253, 254
	35	66	125	11	82 & one other
	15	34	165		149, 255, 128, .
	2	3, 12	73, 74		202 paratroop brigade
	Northern Group	79, mountain force 101	214		
	Total	(12)	(10)		(17) (1 paratroop brigade
Zabaikal Area Army Commander General Kawarev	36	94, 103, 209, 210	206, 101 division	12	30, 245, 246, 247, 248
	17	36, 57	One		
	Total	(6)	(12) (1 division	(4,	
Total	(8)	(19)	(12) (1 division	(4)	(22) (1 paratroop brigade

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宣誓供述書

供述者

荒木貞夫 其他

對

亞米利加合衆國其他

極東國際軍事裁判所

完倉壽郎

私は元陸軍少佐で現在東京都北多摩郡武蔵野吉祥寺一八八二番地に住んで居ります

私は昭和十八年（一九四三年）三月から昭和二十年（一九四五年）三月迄關東軍參謀として關東軍參謀部第二課に勤務し其の後終戦迄陸軍省軍務局に於て勤務致しました。

關東軍司令部に勤務中は専ら板東「ソ」軍に對する情報勤務を擔當して居りました。従つて私は當時板東「ソ」軍の兵力配置、編成、素質、及戦法等に就いては各種の情報を整理審査して上司に報告して居りました。

1

其の記録は目下、ありませんが主として記憶に依り昭和十九年（一九四四年）の板東「ソ」軍の状況に關して申述べます

一、板東に駐屯して居りました「ソ」軍は陸軍、海軍及内務人民委員部軍隊でありまして總兵力約七十萬でありましたが海軍は二隻の甲巡と百隻餘りの潜水艦以外に特に注意を惹くものなく内務人民委員部軍隊は作戦的に考へて其の戦力微弱でありましたから以下主として赤軍（陸軍）に就いて申述べます。

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二、板東赤軍は狙撃師団十九、飛行師団二十二（約千五百機）、戦車一師団（約千）とを有し板東方面軍（司令官ブルカリエフ上級大將）とザバイカル方面軍（司令官カワレフ大將）とに分れて居りました。板東方面軍は狙撃十三師団、飛行機十七師団、戦車十旅団を有しアマザル（チタとブラゴウエシチェンスクの間）附近以東の地域を担当しザバイカル方面軍は爾餘の兵力を有して右以西の地域を担当して居りました。此等兵力の詳細は別表の通りであります。

三、航空部隊に就いて稍々詳しく申述べます

一、飛行基地に於て最も密度の大きいのは浦略北方地区（第九航空軍の全力、七師団）であり次いでハバロフスク（第十航空軍の主力、三師団）附近でありましたが昭和十九年（一九四四年）秋頃からコムソモリスク方面に飛行基地が増加して参りました。

機種は驅逐機が主力であります。昭和十九年（一九四四年）始め頃から襲撃機の比率が向上して参りました。又從來飛行師團は各機種混成でありましたが昭和十九年（一九四四年）頃から逐次單一機種の飛行師團に改編せられつつあつたやうに判断されます。

例へば第二五一師團、第三十三師團は驅逐機師團、第三十四師團は爆撃機師團、第五十三師團は遠爆機師團でありました。

遠距離爆撃機を有する飛行師團は第五十三師團（確實な遠爆二聯隊、不確實なもの一聯隊）及第三十三師團（確實な遠爆一聯隊、不確實なもの一又は二聯隊）であつて第五十三師團コムソモリスク附近に、第三十三師團は浦東東北方のダウビヘ河谷に配置されて居りました。

第三十三師團は多分昭和十六年（一九四一年）頃に編成されたものゝ記憶して居ますが其れ以前にも遠爆機は此の方面に配置されて居りました。此の師團はディーベー三型機を以て編成されて居り

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此の飛行機は爆撃装備に於て沿海州から東京往復が可能でありました。

4 飛行師団中戦力充實して居りましたものは第三十四(爆撃)、第二五一

(襲撃)第五十三(遠爆)第二十九(襲逐)等でありました。

4 地上部隊に就いて稍々詳しく申述べます
1 兵力密度の最も大なる地域は興凱湖以南の地区(二軍、七師団)であり
北方に於てはハバロスク西方地区、ブラゴウエシデンスク附近等戦略
點に集結して居りました。

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2 兵力編組に於て各軍は夫々其の配置地區に應じて特性がありましたが特異性を有して居りましたのは就中第二軍及第十五軍第十七軍であります。

第二軍は狙撃二師團に對し戰車二旅團を有し他軍に比し狙撃師團と戰車旅團との比率が大きく軍司令官亦戰車兵出身でありました。又此の軍に屬する第三、第十二師團は古い歴史と傳統とを有する精銳師團でありました。

第十五軍は濠河川の部隊を多く有し第十七軍はすべて自動車化せられて居りました。

3 戦力充實して居ると判断して居りましたものは右の第三、第十二師團の外第四十、第二十二、第三十九師團等であり、日本軍との戦闘の経験を有する師團は第四十、第一〇五、第三十六、第五十七師團でありました。

五 極東「ソ」軍の素質中指揮官は一般に年が若く實戦の経験者が多く活潑な作戦を實行し得ると豫想せらるゝ人物が多くありました。

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例へば第九航空軍司令官セナトロフ少將は昭和十九年（一九四四年）には三十三才位であり優秀なる操縦將校でもあり「ソ」聯邦英雄」の稱號をも持つて居りました。

又極東方面軍司令官ブルカーエフ大將は軍司令官として獨「ソ」戰に活躍し第二軍司令官兼中將は戰車部隊長としてノモンハン事件に参加し「ソ」聯邦英雄」の稱號を持つて居りました。

六極東「ソ」軍は昭和十八年に於ては昭和十九年と大差ありませんでした。昭和十九年（一九四四年）秋頃からかなり顯著に其の兵力就中飛行機戰車を増加して参りました。數字上の十分を統計を記憶して居りませんが飛行機に於ては鐵道輸送によりヤーカー、イーエリ等の新型機が時として一日に五十機内外、沿海州方面に到着することがありました。又戰車に於てはカーウエー・テ一三四等の獨「ソ」戰の花形戰車が屢々沿海州方面に認められるやうになりました。此の傾向は昭和二十年（一九四五年）に入つてますます明瞭になつて居りました。

極東赤軍主要部隊一覽表

(於 1944 年)

別表
附第1618

方面軍	地 上 部 隊			航 空 部 隊	
	軍	狙撃師團	戦車旅團又は師團	航空軍	飛行師團
極東方面軍 (司令官ブルカエフ上級大將)	25	40.105.190	72.76	9	32 33 34 249 250 251 252
	1	137.22.39.59	75.209.210	10	29 53 83 253 254
	35	66	125	11	32 某
	15	34	165	直轄	149 255 128 空挺 202 旅團
	2	3.12	73.74		
	北部兵團	79山地101	214		
	計	(13)	(10)	計	(17)(1) 空挺旅團
	36	94.105.208.220	206.101師團	12	30 245 246 247 248
ザバイカル方面軍 (司令官カワレフ大將)	17	56.57	某		
	計	(6)	(2). (1) 師團	計	(5)
合 計	(8)	(19)	(12). (1)師團	(4)	(22)(1) 空挺旅團

昭和二十二年五月十九日於東京

供述者 完 倉 壽 郎

右ハ當立會人ノ面前ニ於テ宣誓シ且署名捺印シタルコトヲ證ス

同日於東京

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